

ENHANCED SECRETION OF CYCLODEXTRIN GLUCANOTRANSFERASE IN
Lactococcus lactis USING HETEROLOGOUS SIGNAL PEPTIDE AND
OPTIMIZATION OF INDUCTION CONDITION FOR CULTIVATION

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OPTIMIZATION OF INDUCTION CONDITION FOR CULTIVATION

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*“Terima kasih Mak, kakak, sahabat dan semua yang terlibat. Ingatan tulus ikhlas
untuk Allahyarham ayah yang tersayang, Mahmud bin A. Rahman”*

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ABSTRACT

Protein secretion is preferable compared to intracellular production due to its easy subsequent purification process. The secretion generally requires a particular N-terminal signal peptide to lead the precursor protein to the secretion machinery. In this study, a strategy to secrete a cyclodextrin glucanotransferase (CGTase) from *Bacillus* sp G1 into the culture medium of *Lactococcus lactis* using three different signal peptides was developed. Heterologous signal peptides which are G1 (native signal peptide of CGTase from *Bacillus* sp G1) and M5 (mutated form of G1 signal peptide by introduction of helix breaker at H-region signal peptides) were used for inducible and secretory expression of CGTase in *L. lactis*. The effectiveness of these heterologous signal peptides was compared to the homologous signal peptides which is SPUs45 signal peptide (derived from Unknown Secreted 45 kDa Protein of *L. lactis*). Secretion activity of CGTase led by G1 signal peptide was significantly increased by 46.2% and 75.0% compared to CGTase fused to M5 and SPUs45 signal peptide, respectively after 6 hour post-induction. Sequence analysis showed there is no correlation between signal peptide characteristics (N-terminal signal peptide, hydrophobic signal peptide and C-terminal cleavage site) and secretion level of CGTase. In addition, Response Surface Methodology (RSM) was applied to CGTase led by G1 signal peptide (G1-CGTase) to optimize culture cultivation for post induction temperature, nisin concentration and inducer starting point (OD_{600}). The G1-CGTase activity increased approximately 2.81 fold from 5.79 U/mL to 16.89 U/mL at the optimized post induction temperature, nisin concentration and inducer starting point (OD_{600}) of 20.1°C, 3.086 ng/mL and 0.09, respectively. Hence, G1 signal peptide has a great potential to be incorporated in an expression vector to increase the level of recombinant protein secretion in *L. lactis*.

ABSTRAK

Rembesan protein menjadi pilihan berbanding penghasilan intraselular kerana dapat memudahkan proses penulenan. Umumnya, rembesan protein memerlukan turutan N-terminal yang dinamakan peptida isyarat untuk membawa protein pelopor kepada jentera rembesan. Dalam kajian ini, satu strategi untuk merembeskan siklodekstrin glucanotransferase (CGTase) daripada *Bacillus* sp G1 ke dalam medium kultur *Lactococcus lactis* menggunakan tiga peptida isyarat yang berbeza telah dibangunkan. Peptida isyarat heterologous iaitu G1 (peptide isyarat asal CGTase daripada *Bacillus* sp G1) dan M5 (mutan peptida isyarat G1 dengan pengenalan helix terpecah pada kawasan H peptida isyarat) telah digunakan untuk induksi dan merembeskan CGTase dalam *L. lactis*. Kecekapan peptida isyarat heterologous telah dibandingkan dengan peptida isyarat homolog iaitu SPUs45 (diperolehi daripada “Unknown Secreted 45 kDa Protein” dalam *L. lactis*). Rembesan CGTase yang dibawa oleh peptida isyarat G1 telah meningkat dengan ketara sebanyak masing-masing pada 46.2% dan 75% dibandingkan dengan CGTase yang digabungkan dengan peptida isyarat M5 dan peptida isyarat SPUs45 selepas 6 jam induksi. Jujukan analysis menunjukkan tiada hubungkait di antara ciri-ciri peptida isyarat (N-terminal, hidrofobik dan C-terminal tapak belahan) dengan tahap rembesan CGTase. Selain itu, kaedah gerak balas permukaan (RSM) telah digunakan oleh CGTase yang dibawa oleh peptida isyarat G1 untuk mengoptimumkan suhu selepas induksi, kepekatan nisin dan titik aruhan permulaan (OD₆₀₀). Aktiviti G1-CGTase meningkatkan sebanyak 2.8 kali ganda daripada 5.79 U/mL kepada 16.89 U/mL untuk suhu optima selepas induksi, kepekatan nisin dan titik aruhan permulaan (OD₆₀₀) masing-masing pada 20.1°C, 3.086 ng/mL dan 0.09. Oleh itu, peptida isyarat G1 mempunyai potensi yang besar untuk dimasukkan ke dalam vektor ungkapan bagi meningkatkan tahap rembesan protein rekombinan dalam *L. lactis*.

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LIST OF SYMBOLS

%	-	Percent
μm	-	micromolar
bp	-	basepair
cm	-	centimeter
g/L	-	gram per liter
kDa	-	kiloDalton
kV	-	kiloVolt
M	-	Molar mass
mg	-	milligram
mg/mL	-	milligram per mililiter
min	-	minutes
mL	-	milliliter
mM	-	millimolar
nm	-	nanometer
°C	-	Degree Celcius
OD ₆₀₀	-	Optical density at 600nm
rpm	-	revolutions per minutes
U	-	Unit
V	-	Volt
v/v	-	Volume per volume
w/v	-	Weight per Volume
β-CD	-	Beta Cyclodextrin
μg/mL	-	microgram per milliliter
μL	-	microliter

LIST OF ABBREVIATION

a.a	-	amino acid
ABC transporter	-	ATP- binding cassette transporter
AmyQ	-	Amylase
ATP	-	Adenosine-5-triphosphate
<i>B. subtilis</i>	-	<i>Bacillus subtilis</i>
BSA	-	Bovine serum albumin
CaCl ₂	-	Calcium Chloride
CAT	-	Chloramphenicol acetyltransferase
CCD	-	Central composite design
CD	-	Cyclodextrin
CGTase	-	Cyclodextrin glucanotransferase
Chl	-	Chloramphenicol
CWA	-	Cell wall anchored
ddH ₂ O	-	deionized distilled water
DNA	-	Deoxyribonucleic acid
dNTP	-	Deoxyribonucleotide triphosphate
dNTPs	-	Deoxynucleotide triphosphate
DTT	-	Dithiothreitol
<i>E. coli</i>	-	<i>Escherichia coli</i>
EDTA	-	Ethylenedianetetra-acetate
EtBr	-	Ethidium bromide
Ffh	-	Fifty four homolog
GRAS	-	Genarally regarded as safe
HCl	-	Hydrogen chloride
<i>L. lactis</i>	-	<i>Lactococcus lactis</i>

LB	-	Luria Bertani
LysM	-	Lysine Motif
MgCl ₂	-	Magnesium chloride
MgSO ₄	-	Magnesium sulfide
Na ₂ CO ₃	-	Natrium carbonate
NaOH	-	Natrium hydroxide
NICE	-	NIsin Controlled Expression
Nuc	-	Nuclease
OFAT	-	One-factor-at-a-time
PAGE	-	Polyacrylamide Gel Electrophoresis
PCR	-	Polymerase chain reaction
PMSF	-	Phenylmethlysulfonylfluride
PPIase	-	peptidyl-propyl- <i>cis/trans</i> -isomerase
RNA	-	Ribonucleic acid
RNase	-	Ribonuclease
RSM	-	Response surface methodology
<i>S. aureus</i>	-	<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>
ScRNA	-	Small cytoplasmic RNA
SDS	-	Sodium Dodecyl Sulphate
Sec	-	Secretory
SP	-	Signal peptide
SPase	-	Signal peptidase
SPPase	-	Signal peptide peptidase
SRP	-	Signal recognition particles
TAE	-	Tris-acetic acid-EDTA
TCA	-	Trichloroacetic acid
TE	-	Tris-EDTA

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.0 Introduction

Efficient protein secretion is very important in biotechnology as it provides an active and stable enzyme production, which is essential for successful biocatalysis. Secretion is always preferable to cytoplasmic production due to its several advantages such as providing N-terminal authenticity of the expressed protein, allowing continuous culture (Lv *et al.*, 2012), simplifying purification process, avoiding proteolysis, enhancing biological activity and giving high product stability and solubility (Mergulhão *et al.*, 2005).

For many decades, numerous attempts were made to improve the secretion efficiency of extracellular protein production in bacteria. *Escherichia coli*, at present, is the dominant prokaryotic system used for industrial gene expression due to its well established genetic tools, ease in genetic handling, long-term experience and extensive documentation with the US Food and Drug Administration and other regulatory bodies. However, the high production of enzyme in the cytoplasm subsequently leads to the formation of inclusion bodies. Thus, the

secretion of enzyme to the extracellular milieu is a new approach to overcome such problem. However, the extracellular secretion in *E. coli* though always correlates with no-specific leakage and cell lyses (Ismail *et al.*, 2011).

In contrast to Gram-negative bacteria such as *E. coli*, an increase of interest has been shown to *Lactococcus lactis* as an expression host for recombinant protein production. It has a number of advantages over conventional cell factories like *E. coli* and *B. subtilis*. The bacterium has a well established safety profile and a Generally Regarded as Safe (GRAS) status. This feature makes it suitable to be used as delivery vehicles in pharmaceuticals and in industrial manufactures of fermented food product (Liang *et al.*, 2007). It is Gram positive bacterium and therefore does not possess endotoxic lipopolysaccharides (LPS) which are associated with Gram negative bacteria. Moreover, experimental data and genomic analyses indicate that only one major protein, Usp45, is secreted into the medium thus simplifying downstream purification processes (van Asseldonk *et al.*, 1993). In addition, *L. lactis* laboratory strains possess only 1 exported housekeeping protease, HtrA.

Recently, many studies concerning the potential of *L. lactis* as a cell factory for production and secretion of recombinant proteins have been carried out. However, low secretion level of heterologous proteins by *L. lactis* becomes a bottleneck for its application in industry. Therefore, numerous genetic tools and modifications have been developed to enhance the secretion efficiency in *L. lactis* such as 1) overexpression of intracellular chaperone for secretion competency (Martinez-Alonso *et al.*, 2010), 2) fusion of protein of interest to a heterologous or homologous signal peptide for translocation recognition (Ravn *et al.*, 2003, Ng and Sarkar, 2012), 3) implantation of secretion machinery to improve secretion translocation (Nouaille *et al.*, 2006) and 4) over-expression of extracellular chaperone to improve folding of the secreted protein (Lindholm *et al.*, 2006). In addition, cultivation strategies are also identified as a factor that contributes to the extracellular secretion of the recombinant proteins in *L. lactis* host cell. The culture medium composition, temperature, pH, or medium supplements are important

parameters that might influence the extracellular expression of the recombinant protein in *L. lactis* (Berlec *et al.*, 2008).

Among all, the second strategy is commonly used to enhance the secretion efficiency in *L. lactis*. Most secreted proteins are synthesized as precursors with N-terminal signal peptide and the mature moiety of the protein. Precursors are recognized by secretion machinery and translocated across the membrane. The signal peptide is removed by a signal peptidase after translocation occurs and subsequently releases the mature protein into the medium. Thus, the selection of an optimal signal peptide is important for efficient secretory production of recombinant proteins. The most commonly used signal peptides for the heterologous protein production in *L. lactis* is Usp45 signal peptide (Asseldonk *et al.*, 1993). The Usp45 signal peptide is a homologous signal peptide isolated from the genome of *L. lactis* MG1363. Previous studies showed that both natural signal peptides (e.g SP310 and SP_{EXP4}) and engineered signal peptides (e.g SP310mut2) have secretion efficiency only as good as and often worse than Usp45 (Ravn *et al.*, 2000, Ravn *et al.*, 2003, Morello *et al.*, 2008). Therefore, it is a challenge to find an optimal signal peptide that can improve the secretion efficiency of recombinant protein in *L. lactis*.

A significant finding by Jonet *et al.* (2012) on extracellular secretion in *E. coli* showed that utilization of a heterologous signal peptide of CGTase (G1 signal peptide) from *Bacillus* sp G1 can improve the secretion of heterologous protein into extracellular space. Furthermore, the engineered signal peptide called M5 has proven to confer a higher secretion level of recombinant CGTase than G1 signal peptide. Hence, these signal peptides might have the potential to be employed as an alternative signal peptide in *L. lactis*.

In this study, the effect of signal peptides in protein secretion by *L. lactis* was investigated. The heterologous signal peptide (G1), engineered signal peptide (M5) and homologous signal peptide (Usp45) were used. In addition, CGTase mature gene was chosen as the model protein for secretion using these signal peptides.

Furthermore, this study also describes the optimization of cultivation conditions using statistical modeling in order to enhance protein production and secretion in *L. lactis*.

1.2 Objective

The objectives of this project are to study the effectiveness of using heterologous signal peptides and the optimization of cultivation conditions on CGTase production in *L. lactis*

1.3 Scope of the study

The scopes of the study are:

- a) Cloning of G1, M5 and Usp45 signal peptides fused with CGTase mature gene.
- b) Comparison of secretion efficiency directed by G1, M5 and Usp45 signal peptides and signal peptide sequence analysis.
- c) To study the effects of different cultivation conditions which are post induction temperature, nisin concentration and inducer starting point on protein secretion.
- d) Optimization of cultivation conditions of CGTase in *L. lactis* using response surface methodology (RSM).

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